<<组织学与胚胎学实验指南>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

双语教学是21世纪我国高等院校教学改革之大势所趋。
《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》就是为高等医学院校组织学与胚胎学课程编写的配套英文教材。
《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》包含实验指导和彩色图谱两个部分。
实验指导部分介绍组织学与胚胎学各章节实验的目的、内容和观察方法，其中胚胎学部分还配有思考题，以帮助学生理解胚胎发生的变化过程。
图谱部分配合实验指导，有近200幅照片，使学习过程形象、生动。
《组织学与胚胎学实验指南（英文版）》适用于医学院校各专业实验课教学和学生复习、自学。

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书籍目录

章节摘录

 插图： These glands consist of four structures attached to,or embedded within,the posteriorsurface of each thyroid lobe.The parathyroid secretion,parathormone,is apolypeptide important in the regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism.Theparathyroid glands consist of closely packed masses and cords of epithelial cells withina stromal meshwork of collagenous and reticular fibers.Oxyphil cells are interspersedsingly or in clumps among the predominant cellular elements,the chief cells.Study the dog parathyroid glands(Fig 9-4).They are supported by septa from thecapsule,which penetrate each gland and also convey blood vessels into its interior.They have a parenchyma composed of two types of cells,chief cells and oxyphil cells.The chief cells are most numerous.They are relatively small cells,therefore,theirnuclei appear to be more closely packed.Chief cells form anastomosing cords,surrounded by a rich,fenestrated capillary network.Look for patches of eosinophiliccells with more widely spaced nuclei and distinct cell borders.These are oxyphils,which may be found in small to large groups scattered among the chief cells.Theoxyphils are larger cells with a smaller and more densely stained nucleus.The eosinstaining of oxyphils may have faded on some slides,but their nuclei and distinct cellborders may usually be recognizable.Some slides have relatively few oxyphils. 3.ADRENAL GLANDS The adrenal gland is composed of two embryological and functionally distinct glands.The cortex is of mesoderm origin and secretes several steroids.Hormones exhibit atlease three types of activity:an effect on mineral metabolism(mineral corticoids),oncarbohydrate metabolism(glucocorticoids)and on androgenic activity.The activity ofthe cells in the zona glomerulosa,the zona fasciculata and the zona reticularis of thecortex are controlled humorally by the anterior pituitary.The cells of the adrenalmedulla are of neural ectoderm origin,migrating out from the neural crest in amanner similar to autonomic ganglion cells.They become typical epithelioid secretorycells arranged in irregular rows with arterioles and capillaries on their basementmembrane side and large venous capillaries at the opposite pole.Their nuclei lietoward their basement membrane,and the cells are oriented to secrete into venouscapillaries.The cells are under autonomic control,receiving preganglionic(aeetylcholine)fibers; they release their hormones,epinephrine and norepinephrine inresponse to stimulation by the preganglionic fiber.There are large ganglion cells inthe medulla,among the secretory cells(Fig 9-5).

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编辑推荐

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